

THE CLASICAL

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RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1904.

NO. 8.

NORTH STATE MATTERS

News Items Gleaned From Murphy to Lenoir.

Objection Overruled.

The North Carolina Corporation Commission issued an order overruling the exceptions of the Atlantic Coast Line to the order of the corporation commission for the schedule connection of trains of the Atlantic Coast Line and Southern Railway at Selma. The order overruling the exception declares that the facilities given heretofore by the Atlantic Coast Line should not be lessened; that the connection furnished passengers by means of the Washington branch the Norfolk and Carolina branch, Plymouth branch and the Nashville branch with train No. 135, Southern Railway passenger train at Selma and also for all points between Rocky Mount and Selma for nearly ten years should be restored; that if this can not be done by the Atlantic Coast Line's train No. 39 as formerly, on account of this train being heavier, containing one or more extra express cars and in all usually ten or more cars, and on account of increase of its business between Richmond and Selma, which necessitates longer stops, then other facilities should be furnished by the Atlantic Coast Line Company, that this connection which was the principal outlet for passengers from eastern Carolina to Selma and other Southern Railway points for the last ten years, instead of being abandoned, should be made prominent and certain, and that this result be accomplished by carrying out the order heretofore made, that is, by extending the run of either the Spring Hope, Rocky Mount or the Plymouth-Rocky Mount train from Rocky Mount to Selma to connect with the Southern train or else run an extra train from Rocky Mount to Selma for this connection. The statement was made in the office of the commission that the Atlantic Coast Line now has ten days in which to comply with the order of the commission or appeal to the courts.

North State Cleanings.

Governor Aycock says that bidders, actual and prospective, for a lease of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railway, had been told that no bids for a lease figure than 3 per cent. for the first ten years, 4 for the second, 5 for the third, and 6 for the last 20 years be accepted, limit of the lease not to exceed 50 years. The Governor says he has made no counter proposition, but simply what is above stated. The Raleigh & Pamlico Sound Railway officials, at their talk with the Governor today, informed him that they would submit another proposition for the lease of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railway.

Preliminary arrangements are already well under way for the holding of the great summer school for teachers and students at the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts from July 4th to August 4th and the indications are for an attendance of not less than one thousand in attendance.

Supt. E. T. Atkinson of Wayne county writes that thirty rural libraries have been established in that county, 17 new ones having been established during this school term. There are about 70 white schools in the county and Supt. Atkinson confidently expects to have a rural library in every white school in the county before the close of next year.

The case of the White brothers for the killing of Russell Sherrill was called at Salisbury, but was postponed on account of the Governor today. It is thought the case will not be disposed of before the September term of Rowen court.

A charter is granted the Lumberton Cotton Oil Company, capital stock \$100,000, to manufacture oil, fertilizers, etc., operate an ice plant, steam laundry and grain elevator. C. C. Norment and others being the stockholders.

President Morse, of the Virginia-Carolina Trust Company, is arranging to establish a new bank at Dunn. He has agreed to subscribe \$15,000 to the capital stock if our people here raise \$10,000. Over \$7,000 has already been raised.

Fire at Charlotte Thursday afternoon destroyed a building, a bagging factory and three dwellings, doing damage to the amount of \$5,000. The fire is supposed to have originated from a cigarette.

Wilmington suffered from a \$30,000 fire last week on the water front of the city.

Japan Plays Secret.

London, By Cable.—Japan is most successfully keeping her plans secret. Not a single item of news which could be of possible service to the enemy has been permitted to leak out. The belief is prevalent in London, based on hints in dispatches from correspondents, that her main objective will be found to be the Liao Tung Peninsula, but that nothing of a military nature will be attempted until Russia's naval squadrons are effectually disposed of.

Laborers Arrested.

Danville, Special.—Sixty-two of the foremen and laborers engaged on the \$2,000,000 plant of the Dan River Power and Manufacturing Company, in course of construction a mile above Danville, have been arrested for laboring on Sunday last at those works. The men claim the work was essential and that the works cannot be completed without some Sunday work. The cases were partially heard tonight and an adjournment was taken without result until Friday morning.

BRYAN AMONG TAR NEELS

Spoke at Greensboro Saturday Night and Spent Sunday in Raleigh.

Hon. William Jennings Bryan spoke in Greensboro Saturday night. Governor Aycock introduced Mr. Bryan to a large audience as a statesman who had twice received the electoral vote of North Carolina for President of the United States, but who was present now simply as a much loved private citizen seeking no office, and as such he was as welcome and as highly esteemed as he ever was. He concluded his short address by saying that the distinguished visitor was the ablest orator, the best exponent of true altruism living today. Mr. Bryan received a great ovation when he arose to speak. He said he came to speak under the auspices of the literary societies of the State Normal and Industrial College, an institution which he had watched with amazement in its progress despite repeated misfortunes. In choosing as his subject, "The Value of an Ideal," he could not illustrate it stronger than to point to the splendid influence and achievement of the college under the inspiration of its president and corps of aids, actuated by a high ideal. An ideal, he said, should not be so poor that one could overtake it, because then development would stop and decay begin. Speaking of the value of ambition, he said that circumstances often changed ambition and plans of his had been often changed, especially recently, (great laughter). His first great ambition was to be a Baptist preacher; his second to be a farmer; his third to be a lawyer. He got into politics by accident and had kept in it by design. His lecture abounded in appeals for a high ideal in religious, domestic, business, professional and political relation. His only direct reference to politics of the day was a declaration that the party which shows its willingness to go down in defeat for the right rather than succeed by a sacrifice of principle, the injury of the people would in the end succeed, just as was the case of individual character. The Democratic spirit in this country, he said, was wider and broader and deeper than any political organization and if the people would stand a single standard or a double standard, it was their privilege to do so, just as it was their right to demand a gold standard, or that of a new metal of which it was said there was only two pounds in the world. He urged young men to study the science of government and by taking part in the conduct of public affairs to make the nation a better place. During the afternoon Mr. Bryan was the recipient of much attention, a steady stream of callers visiting his rooms at the Benbow Hotel.

Bryan in Raleigh.

Raleigh, Special.—William Jennings Bryan was here on his third visit to Raleigh and he led a pretty strenuous life Sunday. He was the guest of Josephus Daniels and at dinner at the latter's house there were present, besides the hosts and Mr. Bryan, Governor Aycock, Treasurer Lacy, Auditor Dixon, Attorney General Gilmer, State Superintendent Joyner, Associate Justice Walker, Commissioner of Agriculture Patterson, Chairman McNeill, of the Corporation Pearsall, President Winston, of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and Col. Bennehan Cameron. Mr. Bryan Sunday afternoon addressed the Young Men's Christian Association of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at the Presbyterian church, which was completely filled by his audience. He spoke of general public, including many prominent officials. He had much to say about his recent tour of Europe. Mr. Bryan took tea with Chief Justice Clarke, Josephus Daniels being the only guest. He had another busy day Monday, taking lunch with the Agricultural and Mechanical College faculty and cadets, in their mess hall, and dinner with Col. Bennehan Cameron, at the latter's residence. He lectured at the Metropolitan Hall Monday evening.

To Offer Mediation.

Paris, By Cable.—The Petit Parisien's London correspondent says that during an interview preceding the departure from London for St. Petersburg Saturday of Count Benckendorff, the Russian ambassador, Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Minister, intimated to him that King Edward was willing to offer his mediation in the war in the Far East if the Czar thought he could accept it.

Homicide at Salem.

Winston-Salem, Special.—A mysterious homicide was committed in Salem about 1 o'clock Sunday morning. Sidney Disher, aged 21, was shot down by an unknown party. At first it was reported that a negro killed Disher, but officers made a diligent search, but were unable to find him. Sunday three young white men, Tom Monday, Ralph Sanders and Milton Brewer, who were with Disher at the time he was killed, were arrested and committed to jail to await an investigation by the coroner. There is a strong suspicion that one of the three men under arrest fired the fatal shot.

Moving Women and Children.

New York, Special.—Disquieting news regarding the disturbances in north Korea have been received, says a Herald dispatch from Chempulpo. "United States Minister Allen is sending the transport Zafiro to remove the American women and children from Ping Yang district to Chempulpo. The American Gold Mining Company, 60 miles from Wiju, so fears an attack by the Chinese and Korean bandits that it has asked Mr. Allen for protection."

FEMALE COLLEGE BURNED

Total Destruction of an Old and Popular Institution.

There seems to be a fatality among the female colleges of the State. Only recently the property of Oxford Female Seminary, a leading Southern institution for the education, was totally destroyed. Later the main dormitory of the State Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro was burned, entailing a loss of \$80,000. Following closely upon that disaster the following special is given from Friday's Charlotte Observer:

The buildings of the Greensboro Female College were destroyed by fire Thursday morning. All the inmates escaped.

About 3 o'clock Miss Transon, a student from Ashe county, was awakened by suffocating smoke in her room, and at once gave the alarm. The fire was in the second story, in the L of the building back of the auditorium and over the music room. Being some distance from the sleeping apartments, all the sleeping occupants were aroused, and had time to dress, secure their valuables, their trunks, etc., and escape without injury, and with remarkable absence of excitement or panic into the bitterly cold night, made brilliant in a few moments by the glare from the flames bursting out of the roof of the rear buildings. The fire department reached the scene in good time, and connected with the two hydrants available, but it was realized from the state of the fire when discovered that nothing short of a fire boat would have been sufficient to have checked the flames, which were roaring rebelliously from the fourth story attic of the L when they arrived. It was a large three-story brick structure, with an imposing frontage, and a deep L, and every vestige of the building was destroyed. The fire was caused by a candle which had been left burning in a room where a number of students were sleeping. The fire spread rapidly, and the building was completely destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$80,000. The building was one of the finest in the State, and its destruction is a great loss to the community. The students were all safely evacuated, and no injuries were reported.

Funeral Arrangements.

At a council of the members of the Hanna family and some intimate friends of the Senator, held Tuesday, arrangements were made for the funeral services. The remains of Senator Hanna were conveyed from the Arlington hotel to the capitol at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning. The cortege was simple and there was no demonstration or display. Preceding the hearse and the carriages containing the members of the family and invited friends, was a detail of mounted police. The casket was carried by four men, and conveyed at 5 o'clock to the Pennsylvania Railroad station. At 6 o'clock a special train bearing the body and the members of the family and their invited friends left for Cleveland.

Arriving at Cleveland about 11 o'clock the train was met at the station by the citizens' committee and by Troop A of the Ohio National Guard Cavalry, which was ordered by Governor Herrick to act as a special guard of honor. During the afternoon and night of Thursday, the remains of Senator Hanna lay in state in the chamber of commerce.

Impressive Ceremonies in Congress in Commemoration.

Washington, Special.—In the presence of the grief-stricken family, of his many friends whose presence was pronounced, of the Senate and House Representatives, of dignitaries from all the other branches of government and of the chief official representatives of the foreign powers, the funeral of the late Senator Hanna occurred Wednesday in the Senate chamber.

Seldom has a more distinguished body of people collected in Washington to do honor to the living or the dead. The floor of the chamber was filled with the representatives of the official life of the national capital, the galleries with people from all the States and Territories.

In the front rank of the eminent assemblage gathered immediately about the body of the departed statesman sat the President. He was flanked by the members of his cabinet, all of whom had been closely affiliated with Senator Hanna by ties of friendship and political association. Next to the President and the members of his cabinet sat the members of the Senate and the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, garbed in their black robes of office, which fitted well into the scene of sorrow. There were scarcely any absentees from among the members of the Senate. All of them were visibly affected. The death of their colleague was heavily draped.

The religious ceremony was in the hands of Dr. Edward H. Hale, of Philadelphia, giving it an official character, while preserving its solemnity and assuring its simple dignity.

The ceremony did not begin until 12 o'clock, the usual hour of opening of the Senate. The body was borne into the chamber a few minutes before noon, and was placed in front of the dais of the president pro tem. It was banked with floral tributes, including one from President Roosevelt, including one from President Roosevelt, including one from President Roosevelt.

There was a meeting of the entire student body and the faculty at West Market Street Methodist church at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, when a committee was appointed to look after all matters necessary for the proper comfort and assistance of those who lost their clothing, and to arrange for their going home. Mrs. Robinson, the president, advised the students not to leave until Friday, but as many had already telegraphed they were going home and had the means for travel, they were permitted to leave. All who have not ready funds for the emergency will be supplied without difficulty, and a committee headed by Mr. Frank Boyles, of the Greensboro National Bank, is looking after this part of the programme.

There were about 50 occupants of the college, including members of the faculty, and homes for 300 were sent in by citizens and hotels, so there is no trouble whatever about accommodations. There were ten young ladies in the senior class and efforts will be made to provide the continuance of their course in some other college. Mrs. Robinson stated at the meeting this morning that it was impossible to determine what the future action of the trustees would be, but that every effort possible would be made to rebuild. She said she had just received a letter from one man, saying he would be one of a 1,000 to contribute \$100 for a building fund. Two men in the audience immediately responded that they would be one of 100 to give \$1,000 in cash to a rebuilding fund. It is impossible to state how the fire started. It was near the same place of the fire which came so near burning the college two weeks ago. Only this time it was 2 o'clock instead of 10 o'clock. The electric wire was cut at the last fire, and was not live, and there had been no fire in any stores in two months.

FUNERAL OF SENATOR HANNA

Ceremonies At the Capitol And At Cleveland.

On last Friday the mortal remains of Senator Marcus A. Hanna were laid to rest at his old home at Cleveland, O. Bishop Leonard, of the diocese of Ohio, officiating. The body was borne in state to the cemetery, where a host of loving friends witnessed the interment. The casket was banked in beautiful flowers and the sorrow was deep and genuine as all present realized that a great man and a true friend had passed away from earth.

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NEEDS OF THE NAVY

Discussion in Congress on War Matters Affecting Us.

The House Friday began consideration of the naval appropriation bill, ten hours being allowed for general debate. During the general discussion, Mr. Fitzgerald, Democrat, of New York declared that our naval program was to procure a naval force greater than that of Germany. He further said:

"In all sections of the country the conviction, rightly or wrongly, is firm that the present occupant of the White House is apt to involve us in war with some other nation," adding that the same belief has been had with respect to the head of another great nation, "which may account," he went on, "for the fact that at a dinner on Lincoln's birthday, at Grand Rapids, Mich., that Baron Von Sternberg thought the highest tribute he could pay to President Roosevelt, was to declare that he very greatly resembled the Emperor of Germany."

Mr. Fitzgerald said further, that "if the prevailing belief is justified, and if the President is to be given four years of power in his own right, now that the great representative of the conservative force of the Republican party, the late Senator from Ohio, Mr. Hanna, is gone to his reward, it may be wise for us to outdo even Great Britain in our naval program. Should he (the President) not be made to feel that the sentiment of the country is for peace and not strife?"

"Since the Spanish-American war, it is true, the people seem to have been carried away with the glamour of military achievements. The spirit of the man-on-horseback, for so many years so sore an affliction to the people of France, apparently stalks unrestrained throughout the land. A shrewdly conducted movement was initiated about two years ago to cultivate a public sentiment in favor of a mighty navy. Many prominent men, whose business interests were closely identified with the shipbuilding industries, then banded together for the avowed purpose of popularizing vast expenditures for the naval service. So stupendous have the expenditures for the naval and military establishments become that important and needed public improvements have been neglected."

Mr. Fitzgerald said that the force should consist of 48 battleships, Mr. Fitzgerald said that confirmed his assertion that the naval programme is based upon the theory that our navy should be larger than that of Germany. It is time to call a halt upon such talk of an inflationary character that is heard throughout this land, declared Mr. Fitzgerald, adding: "Public officials are the chief offenders by loose, indefinite and bombastic statements. The naval committee in its report are not entirely free from the disease."

In conclusion he asked: "Are we to have a great navy merely to furnish summer holidays, that big officials may play at war?" Mr. Fitzgerald quoted the following from the report of the naval committee: "The rapidly developing complications of the whole Eastern situation demand that our navy shall be as effective as possible."

"Why, what have we to fear, except the impetuosity of our present Chief Executive?" he asked. Mr. Foss made an urgent appeal for the upbuilding of the navy, emphasizing the necessity of ship construction in times of peace. What the navy could back home of her sunken ships?" He said, in conclusion, that when it became necessary for this government to strike, it should be prepared to strike a blow like that struck by Dewey at Manila. Mr. Foss was strongly seconded by Meyer of Louisiana, the ranking Democratic member on the committee, who combated the statement that the navy was too heavy, as charged and declared it indispensable that we should have a strong navy. Referring to the Panama canal, he said he was for the canal and also for a navy to safeguard it.

Mr. Gaines, of Tennessee, made an appeal for the tobacco grower, contending for the removal of the tax imposed on stemmed leaf tobacco, when stemless.

Field Day in the House.

Saturday was a field day in the House. The naval appropriation bill was under consideration and the discussion encompassed various topics, much of it revolving more or less around politics. After Mr. Drayton, of West Virginia, of the committee on naval affairs had pleaded for a larger navy, Mr. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, declared that there was gross national extravagance in the annual appropriation bills. He asserted, that the largest items in the army and navy supply bills went to the trusts, the armor trust, the beef trust and the ship-building trust. He gave notice that on Monday he would attempt to amend the bill to provide for government armor plate factory. He said the armor plate factory had made enough profit during the past five years to pay handsome dividends, pay entirely for its plant to have money left over. He declared that the government, which was supposed to be after the trusts, was making large contracts with them.

Russia Accepts.

Washington, Special.—Russia gladly and willingly favored the suggestion of Secretary Hay, that as far as possible the belligerents in the Far Eastern war localize hostilities and respect the neutrality of China in the interest of a continuance of the peaceful intercourse of the rest of the world. "My government expressed the conviction that Mr. Hay's suggestion was prompted by motives of the highest humanity, and was mutually advantageous to the belligerents."

OUR CONSUL BARRED

The Russian Bear Takes Chances With the United States.

Washington, Special.—Secretary Hay has been informed that Edwin W. Morgan will not be granted an exequatur by the Russian government, authorizing him to act as United States consul at Dalny. Mr. Morgan is now on his way from Washington to his post. He will sail from San Francisco and touch at Yokohama, at which point the State Department will be able to advise him a month hence at another port. This decision on the part of the Russian government was not altogether unexpected, but it is nevertheless the subject of grave consideration by the State Department. The official statement is that up to this moment a decision has not been reached as to the answer to be made to the Russian government. It is explained that the reason for Russia's action is purely military; the army officers, desiring that there shall be no foreign officials on the Liao Tung Peninsula during the progress of hostilities. It is also suggested that as the United States consul would be charged with the responsibility for the protection of the Japanese there would be many chances for severe friction, which it is very desirable to avoid.

The announcement is made that the decision in Mr. Morgan's case does not apply to the newly-appointed United States consuls at Mukden and Antung. These consulates are in Manchuria and the State Department, taking the ground that the province is part of China, would apply to the Chinese government for exequatur for these consuls, not recognizing the right of any other power to intervene.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—The government report of the naval action off Chempulpo, Korea (Feb. 8) says the Russian cruisers Variaz and Korietz sink a Japanese cruiser and a torpedo boat destroyer and crippled another vessel before returning to the harbor.

The government received from the officers of the Variaz and Korietz, who are now at Shanghai, their account of the fight at Chempulpo. The account shows the admirable handling of the two Russian warships in the face of overwhelming odds. The officers command the statements that when the Japanese squadron of eight warships appeared off Chempulpo they were met by small torpedo gun-boats, and the Korietz which had been sent out to reconnoiter; that the Korietz, on sighting the Japanese squadron, immediately returned to the harbor and rejoined the Variaz and the two boldly followed to the mouth of the harbor and sent the Russians a peremptory summons to surrender. This message, the officers add, was disregarded, whereupon the Japanese threatened to sink the Variaz and the Korietz.

The Russian ships were repeatedly struck but they succeeded in repelling the attack. The Japanese captain declared that both vessels steam out and meet the enemy. The fight outside between the Variaz and the Korietz and the eight Japanese warships resulted, according to the officer's report, in the sinking of two Japanese cruisers, one cruiser and one torpedo boat destroyer and the crippling of another. The Russian ships were repeatedly struck but they succeeded in repelling the attack. The Japanese captain declared that both vessels steam out and meet the enemy. The fight outside between the Variaz and the Korietz and the eight Japanese warships resulted, according to the officer's report, in the sinking of two Japanese cruisers, one cruiser and one torpedo boat destroyer and the crippling of another.

The action of the commander of the United States gunboat Vebeking in declining to join the commanders of other foreign warships in a protest against the attack of the Japanese fleet at Chempulpo, which resulted in the sinking of the Russian cruisers Variaz and Korietz, promises to cause much discussion here. The Novoye Vremya's London correspondent cables that the protest of the British captain against the Japanese attack on the ground that it was a breach of neutrality, which is entirely correct, because the American commander would not assent.

Russian Troops Met Disaster.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—With reference to sensational stories several days ago of a disaster to Russian troops at Lake Balkal, one report saying that three regiments were drowned while attempting to cross the ice-covered lake, it is explained that the trans-Balkal line was blocked during the night by an avalanche of snow from a neighboring mountain. The train having the troops aboard dashed into the obstruction, the locomotive was derailed and in the next five cars one soldier killed, five severely and fourteen slightly injured.

Three Lives Lost.

Buffalo Special.—Two men were asphyxiated, one was burned to death, and several were seriously injured in an explosion of blast furnace gas at the plant of the Lackawanna Steel Company Sunday. The dead men are: George Reynolds, a mason; Frank Prenatt, employed in the power house; Michael S. Smith, a mason.

Fifteen Men Torn to Pieces.

Ogden Special.—Twenty-five killed, fifteen injured, several fatally, and a great amount of railroad property destroyed, is the result of the explosion of a car load of dynamite at Jackson, on the Western & Ogden-Lucien cut-off of the Southern Pacific. The explosion was caused by a collision of freight trains, on account of the failure of the air brakes to work. Eight of the dead and five of the injured are Americans; the others are Greek laborers. Everything within half a mile was wrecked. The town of Terrace, fifteen miles north, was shaken as if by an earthquake. The bodies of the dead were torn to bits, and scattered hundreds of feet.

Tablet Plant Destroyed.

New York Special.—The factory of the Frazier Tablet Company, at Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue, Brooklyn, was completely destroyed by fire Sunday night. H. W. Frazier, president of the company, who was in the office, discovered the fire, which started on the top floor, from some unknown cause. Mr. Frazier estimates the damage at about \$250,000, on which there is \$250,000 insurance.

FOUGHT HIS WAY UP

Heroism of the Russian Leader on the Field of Battle.

RUSSIAN CHIEF IN THE FAR EAST

The Exploits of the Most Popular Man in the Army of the Russian Czar.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—The appointment of Gen. Kuropatkin, who Saturday was relieved of his position as Minister of War to be chief command of the Russian army in the Far East, was gazetted this morning. With the possible exception of Gen. Dragomiroff, formerly Governor General of Kiev, and later member of the Council of State, Gen. Kuropatkin is the most popular man in the Russian army, as a bluff old soldier who has careered his way up from the bottom to be Minister of War, he is the ideal of the enlisted men. No one in the Czar's army has seen more fighting and no one can tell a story better. As Minister of War he was considered a just chief who gave rewards and administered punishments without fear or favor. The appointment of Gen. Kuropatkin to direct command in the field has been received with enthusiasm and inspires complete confidence.

Gen. Kuropatkin will be accompanied to the front by Grand Dukes Boris, Alexis, Nicholas and Michael Nicolaevich.

The exact mission of Grand Duke Alexis is unknown but it is undoubtedly an important one as he has been in supreme command of the Russian navy as president of the board of the admiralty, taking an active part in the negotiations preceding hostilities. His career as high admiral is well known and brilliant, and he has already surrounded himself with a notable staff.

The Grand Duke Alexis is now in very bad health, but his desire to go to the front is well understood. He may exercise general direction of the naval movements in the far East. Grand Duke Boris is a lieutenant in the Hussars, and is considered a dark devil of the soldier sort.

He is tall and fair with a peasant face. As the occasion of the responsible post of inspector general of cavalry he will be able to advise Gen. Kuropatkin, who is an infantry specialist.

Nicholas is one of the few Grand Dukes who married a commoner, though his marriage has been a happy one. He is the son of a widow of a and the present of the Grand Duke Alexis in the Far East, the opinion is strengthened that the Grand Duke Alexis will remain as Viceroy, the active direction of operations will pass out of his hands.

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Buffalo Special.—Two men were asphyxiated, one was burned to death, and several were seriously injured in an explosion of blast furnace gas at the plant of the Lackawanna Steel Company Sunday. The dead men are: George Reynolds, a mason; Frank Prenatt, employed in the power house; Michael S. Smith, a mason.

Fifteen Men Torn to Pieces.

Ogden Special.—Twenty-five killed, fifteen injured, several fatally, and a great amount of railroad property destroyed, is the result of the explosion of a car load of dynamite at Jackson, on the Western & Ogden-Lucien cut-off of the Southern Pacific. The explosion was caused by a collision of freight trains, on account of the failure of the air brakes to work. Eight of the dead and five of the injured are Americans; the others are Greek laborers. Everything within half a mile was wrecked. The town of Terrace, fifteen miles north, was shaken as if by an earthquake. The bodies of the dead were torn to bits, and scattered hundreds of feet.

Tablet Plant Destroyed.

New York Special.—The factory of the Frazier Tablet Company, at Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue, Brooklyn, was completely destroyed by fire Sunday night. H. W. Frazier, president of the company, who was in the office, discovered the fire, which started on the top floor, from some unknown cause. Mr. Frazier estimates the damage at about \$250,000, on which there is \$250,000 insurance.

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No. 11. (TRADES UNION LABEL) COUNCIL RALEIGH, N.C.

"LAWLESSNESS WALKED THE STATE LIKE A PESTILENCE." GOVERNOR AYOOCK STATED IN HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS THAT UNDER, AND THEREFORE BY IMPLICATION IN CONSEQUENCE OF, FUSION RULE "LAWLESSNESS WALKED THE STATE LIKE A PESTILENCE, CRIME STALKED ABOARD AT NOON-DAWN, SLEEP LAY DOWN WITH ALARM AND THE SOUND OF THE PISTOL WAS MORE FREQUENT THAN THE SONG OF THE MOCKING BIRD." HOW STANDS THE CASE TO-DAY GOVERNOR? HAVEN'T THE ACTS OF THREE RED SHIRT LEGISLATURES AND MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF YOUR OWN BENEFICENT RULE PASSED INTO HISTORY SINCE YOU PROCLAIMED THE FOREGOING? WHEN YOU ARE CAVORTING OVER THE STATE WHOOPING FOR EDUCATION AND ROADS DON'T YOU HEAR OF MORE CRIMES BEING COMMITTED IN NORTH CAROLINA THAN EVER BEFORE AND DO YOU CONTINUE TO ATTRIBUTE THESE TO FUSION RULE?

THE PANAMA CANAL TREATY.

The Panama Canal Treaty reached a vote in the United States Senate on Tuesday and was ratified by a vote of 66 to 14, as had been predicted. This great measure received the unanimous support of the republicans who were reinforced by 14 democrats including Mr. Simmons of North Carolina. Mr. Overman voted with the minority against the measure. Now let the digging begin and let the present generation witness the world conquering revolution of bringing the two mighty oceans together and diverting the route to be traversed by the Maritime people of the earth via America to rob the present administration of the glory of this great feat and manufacture political capital for the democratic party, Senators Morgan, Gorman and others have to use a familiar slang simply "dropped their candy." The democrats who supported the measure, including Simmons of North Carolina, are shrewd if not patriotic.

THE WAR.

At this writing the war news is meagre. The Russians boast that they want only till September to drive the Japs off the face of the earth into the sea. Thus it may result on account of Russia's overwhelming numbers and resources, but when she has driven the Japs off the earth many of her own best and bravest soldiers will have gone in to the earth unless present signs fail. Every civilized country with perhaps one or two exceptions sympathizes with Japan and admires her pluck, and what she has already done to Russia has doubtless cost the latter more than to have yielded her contention in the diplomatic war which preceded.

RED SHIRTS IN HISTORY.

An exchange tells us that Jameson's Directory of American History vol. 2, page 407 gives the following history of the North Carolina Red Shirts: He says: "Red Shirt is a political organization, formed in North Carolina in June, 1900, to promote principally by intimidation, the success of an amendment to disfranchise the negroes. Great bitterness characterized the campaign, resulting in riots in which several persons were killed. Red Shirts were active in their hostilities, and so threatened the public peace, that the Governor had to once order out the State Guard, to suppress them." This is the kind of public advertising our State is receiving, for which the State can thank the Simmons-Ayoock machine. Will this kind of history prove an incentive for capital and labor to come here? We think not.

The Raleigh dispensary has not yet passed the "Jim Crow" law.

Where was State Bank Examiner Ellington when both banks of Dunn failed?

An exchange informs us there are thirty-four democratic candidates for governor. Still the democrats claim they are not "pie" hunters.

"The Yellow Jacket" takes the following view of the money question:

"The recent discovery that there are 96,000,000 bacteria on a one dollar bill makes it still more important for us to speak of it as the 'all-mitey-dollar'."

To lease or not to lease, that's the question.

Whether it is nobler in the minds of men for the State to lease the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad and realize some money from the road, or to keep it for the benefit of the people of the democratic machine.

"Aye, there's the rub!"

In view of some recent developments in Congress the Washington Post ventures to observe the following:

"We hope it will not come to the point where a Senator has to hesitate when the roll is called before deciding whether he should answer 'present' or 'not guilty.'"

Mr. L. F. Butler, manager of THE CAUCASIAN, has been called to Salisbury, Sampson county, at which place his mother is seriously ill with pneumonia. This will explain any unusual defects or shortcomings that may appear in this issue.

The following from the Raleigh Post of last Sunday does not speak very well for the Raleigh democratic dispensary:

"Eight arrests last night for drunkenness. The station house has not been so largely patronized since the dispensary went into operation. The cases of over-indulging have been increasing for the past ten days, with last night as a climax, and the police state that the record in February can hardly be so pleasing as the January showing. Three drunks and down, two drunk and disorderly and two drunk and fighting constituted the offenses of eight of the nine prisoners locked up Saturday."

Jabel Register is to be hanged at Whiteville to-day. All hope of executioner to attend to a few details and for poor Register to make his peace with his Maker. There is just one observation that we have heard mentioned in this connection. It is that within the past five years, dating from the inauguration of hostilities by the Simmons machine, of all the large number of crimes perpetrated in North Carolina, the only two who have received the extreme penalty are the sons of prominent republicans—Wilcox and Register.

Hon. William J. Bryan, quon dam idol of the democratic party paid Raleigh a visit and addressed the A & M. students at the Presbyterian church on Sunday last. On Monday evening he lectured at the Metropolitan hall to a packed house. Both addresses were pronounced good, and since he touched but lightly on political subjects he escapes the usual criticism. He said one thing however that the News and Observer does not seem disposed to dilate upon, and which doubtless produced a feeling of nausea. It was that there are honest republicans and honest democrats. That there are in fact as many honest republicans as democrats.

The Seven Wonders of the World.

The following convenient rhyme will enable people to remember easily the Seven Wonders of the World:

The pyramids first, which in Egypt were laid;
Next Babylon's Garden for Amytis made;
Then Mausoleus' Tomb of affection and guilt;
Fourth the Temple of Diana, in Ephesus built;
The Colossus of Rhodes, cast in brass to the sun;
Sixth Jupiter's Statue by Phidias done;
The Pharos of Egypt, last wonder of old
Or Palace of Cyrus, cemented with gold.

It would also puzzle many people to name the seven Wise Men of Greece. They were Solon, Bias, Chilo, Periander, Thales, Pittacus and Cheobules.—Ex.

"John," asked the lawyer's wife, who had recently taken up the health-culture fad, "is it best to lie on the right side or the left side?" "My dear," replied the legal luminary, "if one is on the right side it isn't usually necessary to lie at all."—Ex.

INCREASE IN CRIME.

ARE CRIMES COMMITTED NOW DUE TO FUSION RULE.

A Minister Stopped a Revival to Vote the Democratic Ticket—Short Sentence Given the Wilson Murderers.

The following is a part of an article by "Justice" in Union Ke publication:

"In his letter to the News and Observer of Sunday, the 14th, the Rev. Theodore Bryant Kingsbury, in speaking about the fearful condition of crime in this State, has this to say:

Crime in North Carolina and in the United States steadily increases. It is far more aggravated than in Great Britain. The amount of lawlessness, brutality, roguery and crime generally in this country is staggering to philanthropists and puts to shame the braggers who blow over improved conditions.

While murder, burglary and other crimes are rampant in the North, crimes rage in the South. In South Carolina last year over 220 homicides occurred, it has been stated. Say what you will, the villains do not stand in awe of the courts now, and the fact of a possible pardon adds to their devilry and readiness to destroy. The bad men—devils incarnate—walk about like so many small arsenals, while the law looks after peaceable, endangered citizens least they should carry a pistol to protect purse and life. It has been stated that in 1901, in North Carolina, once so staid, conservative and law abiding, there were 290 homicides, while in the great city of London there were less than 20. North Carolina has 1,900,000 inhabitants and London about 4,800,000—or about 1,000,000 more than double the population of this State. Compare the two reports, and stand aghast. Crime is rampant in a State that prior to the war had an excellent record, good criminal laws, faithful courts, high-toned lawyers, and a love of justice, when human life was not cheap and homes were safe.

It is my opinion there has nothing ever happened in North Carolina which is more responsible for this terrible condition of crime than the Democratic red shirt campaign and their legislative aftermath. To justify their red shirt outrages in the campaign in 1898-1900 the Democratic papers said crime then existing in the State were all due to fusion rule. They undertook to make the people believe that all that was necessary to restore order and bring about an obedience to induce the people of the State to condone and even justify the most outrageous conduct that has ever disgraced the history of North Carolina, with the single exception of that of the klu klux. As a culmination of this indictment against the fusionists, Gov. Ayoock used this language in his inaugural address: "Lawlessness walked the State like a pestilence, crime stalked abroad at noonday, sleep lay down with alarm and the sound of the pistol was more frequent than the song of the mocking bird."

And yet the consensus of opinion as expressed by the papers and by the judges is that crime has been ever on the increase during the whole of Ayoock's administration until to-day it is fearful to contemplate. This great increase of crime is the effect of some cause, and it is the duty of every man to look for that cause and so far as it lies in his power, do all that he can to correct it. Some two or three weeks ago I tried to show some of the reasons which I thought had helped to bring about this condition; but these were by no means all. There is one reason which I did not mention and that was the unfair and unjust method our judges have of administering the law. Here are two articles which I clipped from the News and Observer of Feb. 12th which I desire to offer by way of contrast. The first is:

Solicitor Aubrey L. Brooks, of Greensboro, is in the city, having reached here yesterday from Oxford, where he attended Granville county court.

He says that Arch Lipscomb, a negro charged with the murder of another negro, was found guilty of murder in the first degree and was sentenced to be hanged on the 15th of April. This is the case in which Lipscomb charged that the negro he shot and killed was a "conjuro doctor," and had conjured his wife.

This is a negro who killed another and did it in all probability because he believed his wife was being conjured, which like superstition, is one of the weaknesses of the negro race yet he is to be hung for it and in all probability he should be. Here is the other from the same paper of the same date:

Goldsboro, N. C., Feb. 11.—In the court room at Wilson this morning, through their counsel, Bass, Whitley, Rich, Pittman, Allen and Ward plead guilty of manslaughter in the case of Percy Jones. An agreement was reached between counsel for the defendants, solicitor and counsel for county and town, that ten months in State's Prison should be the limit of punishment. After listening to counsel on both sides, Judge Moore pronounced sentence on Whitley, Ward, Rich, ten months each; on Allen and Bass, six months each; on Pittman eight

months, all at hard labor. Bass has not been tried.

Solicitor Daniels said that owing to the condition existing in Wilson at the time of the homicide, the main object of this prosecution was to uphold the law and break up the lawlessness then existing; that he had never believed defendants intended to commit crime; that when proposition of defendants to submit to manslaughter was made, as State's attorney, he felt it his duty to accept. As counsel for county and town, Spruill and Uzzell agreed with the solicitor.

While it is generally believed that defendants got off light, it is also believed, everything considered, that this was the best way to settle the case.

I do not know how to express my astonishment at this statement by Solicitor Daniels where he says "he never believed defendants intended to commit crime." They may not have intended to commit murder, but what did they intend to do when they broke into Percy Jones' room in the dead of night?

After breaking in they may have committed the murder to prevent discovery. But why did they go to his room and break in when they knew the penalty was death? They knew as every man does that they are responsible for the consequence of every illegal act, then there is absolutely no excuse for that. Then what did they aim to do when they went on the witness stand and swore they knew nothing of the crime which they now admit they committed. The first was burglary and the last was perjury, pure and simple, to say nothing of the crime of murder, and yet the State attorney says he does not think these men aimed to commit crime. I would not have been surprised had the Solicitor said in the light of the last trial and the mistrial that resulted, that he could not trust a jury in Wilson county and on that accepted the plea he did. But in that event it was his duty to have demanded a removal of the case to some other county so as to have defended the public against the lawless element that committed this crime.

These are white men, I presume all Democrats, and in all probability red shirts, each one of whom had been guilty of three distinct offenses, two of which were capital offenses and the other was perjury. These men were tried last year for this crime and as I remember it every one of them went on the witness stand and swore they were not guilty and did not know who were; yet now they come into court and admit they are guilty, which means they committed perjury before; and that first committed burglary, the penalty of which is death, and then they proceeded to shoot him to death, and yet these self-confessed perjurers, burglars and murderers are sentenced by the court to 6 months for some for some, 8 for some and 10 in the penitentiary and some say with the expectation that the Governor will finally pardon them. In the Winston Journal of Feb. 11th I saw this item:

Last Friday night John Hairston, colored, stole eight fine hens from the Rev. Thomas Howard Pagram, of this city; was caught in the act of selling them to Joe Brim, at the market; was tried yesterday afternoon, found guilty, bound over to Superior court and in default of \$100 bond went to jail.

This brings to mind that the Rev. Mr. Pagram will be a candidate for county treasurer at the next election. He told the writer so himself, so it's a straight tip.

Mr. Pagram has the distinction to have been a zealous, energetic preacher in the Methodist conference for years and to have been at all times a staunch Democrat. It is said that just after the reconstruction period, when there was absolutely no hope of success, he entered the race for representative to the Legislature from this county and made a game and gallant fight.

It is also said of him that he once suspended a big revival meeting he was conducting and rode forty miles to vote the Democratic ticket.

There is but little question that this negro will be convicted, as he should be, and I will risk my reputation as a prophet that he will be given a longer term in the chain gang on the public roads than some of those murderers in Wilson. This leads me to remark that it appears from this that it is much safer to kill a man, commit burglary and perjury than to steal a chicken in North Carolina. I remember that my Bible tells me that when Christ was here on earth, in talking to his disciples, he said: "Ye are of more value than many sparrows." It has remained for the courts of North Carolina to show to the world that had the disciples lived in this day their lives would not have been of the value of even one chicken; and yet people wonder why men do not respect the law.

While I have this extract from the Journal before me, let me say that when I read that part where it stated that Mr. Pagram suspended a revival in order to ride 40 miles to vote the Democratic ticket, I could not help turning to my Bible and reading the 24th verse of the 6th chapter of Matthew, and I said to myself surely in the light of this passage of Scripture the Democratic party must make him the next treasurer, if it be possible for them

to elect one, and as I reflected along this line, taking this passage of Scripture and this revival suspension together, it explained many matters that were a mystery to me before. But while I have digressed a little and yet after all, not much, for while I do not think Mr. Pagram's act just exactly the way a man of God should act, still he did not excite any one to deeds of violence. But how about Dr. Kingsbury himself, who is also a Methodist minister. He was the editor of the Wilmington Messenger when the murders of 1898 were committed in that city. I would be glad for him to print some extract from the editorial columns of that paper in which he denounced those murders and demanded the punishment of those who committed them. I hardly think he can find such, but on the contrary he will find every issue of his paper during those days, when it mentioned that fact at all, raising those who committed these crimes."

Escaped an Awful Fate.

Mr. H. Haggins of Melbourne, Fla., writes, "My doctor told me I had Consumption and nothing could be done for me. I was given up to die. The offer of a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, induced me to try it. Results were startling. I am now on the road to recovery and owe all to Dr. King's New Discovery. It surely saved my life." This great cure is guaranteed for all throat and lung diseases by all druggists. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial Bottle free.

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No. 325 Paine Avenue, Houston, Texas, May 14, 1900.

I was barren during the six years of married life, suffering with painful menstruation and a dozen other aches and pains. I was a poor excuse for a wife as I was not able to be up more than about half the time and daily grew weaker and weaker. Wine of Cardui changed me into a different woman in five short months, made me robust and strong. I am very grateful to you for my good health and am today blessed with a baby who is the pride of our home and this is all due to your medicine.

Mrs. Emily Mason
Vice-President, Houston Mothers' Club.

Wine of Cardui brings health to sick women. Wine of Cardui brings children to barren homes.

How can any woman refuse the health Mrs. Mason has? Any woman can secure exactly the same relief if she will take Wine of Cardui. Wine of Cardui is a certain cure for menstrual irregularities. It will not do impossibilities but it does cure bearing-down pains, makes motherhood possible for barren wives and relieves the pains at the monthly period. Secure a bottle of Wine of Cardui today. All druggists sell \$1.00 bottles Wine of Cardui.

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THE CAUCASIAN

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FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

Some Squibs of Interest we Have Gathered With our Paste-pot and Shears.

Japan is making history, and proposes to make a little geography before she quits.—Washington Post.

Why have the Democrats quit "cussing" the trusts? Have they been converted to the faith, or are they expecting the trusts to pour out campaign boulders in the coming campaign?—Shelby Aurora.

The Democrats have always claimed to favor a government by the people, yet they ignore the will of the people even to the extent of appointing Democratic Justices of the Peace to transact the business of a community where the people have elected Republicans.—Shelby Aurora.

With taxes soaring higher every year, how would the people of North Carolina meet the demands upon their pockets if they had to sell the products of their farms at Cleveland prices? Just think of it!—Asheville Register.

The railroads being opposed to the Panama canal it is not passing strange that United States Senators owe their togas largely to railroad influence should be opposed to the canal treaty.—Asheville Register.

LENT BEGAN WEDNESDAY.

Yesterday was Ash Wednesday—Origin and History.

The beginning of the sacred season, which is observed by vast numbers of Christian people, occurs tomorrow, commonly called Ash Wednesday. Lent is the forty days fast before Easter in imitation of Moses, Elijah, the Ninevites and our Lord. The season consists of forty-six days, but the six Sundays are not fasts, so the number forty is left. The institution of the Lenten fast was of very early origin. The name of the season is supposed to be derived from the old English word for spring, "Lenten," meaning perhaps the time which the days lengthen. In the first General Council of the church held in 225 A. D., allusion is made to the observance of Lent and this reference tends to confirm the belief that this season had already been long established, so it may safely be said that an ante-pastoral fast of some kind has been observed continuously in the Christian church from the beginning of the second century down to the present time. It was but natural that the duration of Lent should finally fix itself upon forty days. This is a period that occurs frequently in the Bible as a time of fasting and prayer. Moses when he first went up into the mount to receive the law says, "I abode in mount forty days and forty nights. I neither did eat bread nor drink water."

So, too, it is intimated by many that Elijah fasted forty days after he had twice eaten food prepared by an angel "and went in the strength of that meat forty days and forty nights unto Horeb the mount of God."

Briefly, to instance a few more Old Testament examples of this number forty: "This was the number of days God covered the earth with the deluge; this the number of years in which the children of Israel did penance in the wilderness; and the Nivites had this number of days allowed for their repentance."

Chiefly, however, is this parallel found in the life of our Lord, who was led up of the spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil, "fasted forty days and forty nights."

So this season is set apart for a special time of fasting, penitence, prayer and almsgiving. It has brought comfort and peace and pardon to burdened souls in nearly every age, and its increasing observance in some form by denominations which a few years since scarcely regarded it shows the widespread influence it continues to exert over Christian people.

Ash Wednesday falls on February 17, Palm Sunday, March 27; Good Friday, April 1, and Easter-day, April 3.

The observance of Lent in the Roman Catholic and Anglican communions—the latter includes Episcopal church in this country—is made obligatory by canonical requirement.

The regulations for Lent in the Roman Catholic church are very rigid and contain rules prescribing diet for the faithful and other measures of abstinence to be practiced.

THE GOOD ROADS BILL.

THE BENEFIT IT WILL PROVE TO THE COUNTRY PEOPLE.

Some Days ago we Gave our Readers the Text of the Good Roads Bill which is now Pending in Congress.

The Asheville Gazette writing of the bill says:

"If this rich keg should be tapped, North Carolina, under provision 2 of the bill, would get \$585,000. The Gazette-News would like to be able to line up for this measure, but it savors too much of paternalism. As the Washington Post says: 'If the Federal government laid taxes on the real estate whose value would be enhanced by the good roads the movement would be responsible enough.' The measure does not lack for friends, and its circle of well wishers will keep growing, but in the long run it is likely to suffer the fate of the Blair educational bill, at whose legislative funeral many tears were shed."

To which the Times-Mercury adds: "Yes, like the Blair educational bill of some years ago. They called it paternalism. Anything is paternalism that would help the masses of the South. They admit now that the Blair bill would have been a good thing. When the legislature of '97 provided for elections to vote a tax on the people for longer and better schools in this State, these same papers said the election would cost the taxpayers too much. They admitted it was a good thing, but didn't want it to come under 'fusion rule.' It cost too much to hold an election to educate the poor children, but it didn't cost too much to hold an election to change constitution to disfranchise every poor boy who does not know how to read and write, and explain the constitution, a thing that many of their magistrates and judges could not now do if put to an honest test of the law enacted."

Then when Senator Butler wanted the Federal government to pension Southern soldiers who were unable to labor, and who were worthy, these same fellows opposed it and called it paternalism, or something just as far-fetched, simply to keep those receiving the aid from finding out that the war was over, peace had been restored and again this was a united country. And when Senator Butler brought up the question of an appropriation to give farmers the advantage of daily mails, by the rural free delivery system we now have, these same fellows folded their arms and said the thing wouldn't work. Yet when Butler pressed it to a favorable report by the committee, and these fellows saw it was popular, then they chimed in and said "me too." And now they actually claim the credit, and say, "see what me and Betsey did."

The Gazette and Post and other papers don't want the government to help the farmers to get better roads, unless they tax the farmers specially to get this money. They forget that the farmers, miners, fishermen and lumbermen produce all the wealth, and that they and the laborers pay all the taxes.

Does the government tax cities for the money it expends in them, building fine houses? Does it tax other classes and individuals for the aid it gives them? Is all this paternalism? No. Why? Because they benefit the classes, and not the masses. But anything to benefit the farmers and those out from under the control of the town and city rings, is paternalism. Farmers, how do you like it. Whether are you drifting? Don't go to town to have an answer crammed down you, but call your family together, discuss it and decide, and you will be about correct.

We close by saying if the bill becomes a law, then it will become a State issue—in part—in every State. And this fall in voting for your Representative and Senator, be sure he is in full sympathy with it—not for it just to get your vote—but for it because he believes it is right, party or no party. And those of you who do not want good roads, that way, be sure and vote against it, and be prepared to shed tears at its legislative funeral."

The Result of Judge Taft's Work in the Philippines.

The three great grievances of the Filipinos have been righted. They have a large measure of self-government with a practical school to fit them for still larger participation in the management of their own affairs. Education is free and the means to obtain it plentiful. Schools are spread all over the archipelago, with nearly a thousand American teachers giving instruction not only to the children, but to the native teachers as well. The fair question has been settled by the purchase of their lands, for sale again to the people on easy terms. Surely Judge Taft's work in the Philippines has been "well begun."

—Everybody's Magazine for March.

Jabel Register Must Pay the Death Penalty

ACTING ON ADVICE OF SOLICITOR LYON COY. AYCOCK SAYS HE WILL NOT RESPIRE HIM ON ACCOUNT OF RECENT CONFESSION.

Governor Aycock gave out the statement yesterday that he will not interfere in any way with the death sentence of Jabel Register, who is under sentence to be hanged in Whiteville on Thursday of this week for the killing of Jessie Soles and Jim Stealy. So he must pay the death penalty Thursday at some hour not yet announced.

It will be remembered that the governor has previously refused an appeal for the commutation of the sentence to life imprisonment and that only a few days ago, after it was ascertained that there would be no commutation, Register made what he declared was a full confession in which he implicated a man by the name of Smith, and then on the strength of it is confession counsel for Register besought the governor to grant a respite in order that Register might be used as a witness in the prosecution of Smith. The respite was urged by Mr. Donald McCrackin of Whiteville and Mr. C. M. Bernard of this city, counsel for the condemned man, but the governor informed them that he would not interfere with the death sentence unless he was asked to do so by Solicitor C. L. Lyon of the district in which Register was convicted.

Yesterday the governor received a letter from Mr. Lyon in which he stated that he did not care to have the sentence respite for the purpose of having Register for a witness against Smith. The fact is Smith was the first man arrested for the murder, but the case against him was not pressed. It was after receiving the letter from Solicitor Lyon that the governor announced that he would not interfere.—Morning Post.

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W. T. HARRISON SHOT.

Sam and Richard Stancil are in Jail at Wilson.

Wilson, N. C., Feb. 22.—W. T. Harrison of Elm City, was shot last night at nine o'clock at his farm near Stantonburg, this county, by Sam and Richard Stancil, and died this morning at eight o'clock. Deputy Sheriff John Dwyer went to Stantonburg this afternoon and made the arrests. The men are now in jail here.

The fatal shot, it is thought, was fired by Sam, who used a shot gun. The coroner's inquest will be held tomorrow.—News and Observer.

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